



SP Society of Private
PN and
Pioneer Numismatics

Brasher Bulletin

Summer Edition - July 2014

editor's observations



I'm happy to report that after a year of intense work with the Saddle Ridge Hoard Treasure and personnel changes, we are finally able to return to our editorial responsibility to send out this publication. Because of the delay, we are extending membership by a year; so no dues will be solicited until next July.

In this issue we are expanding the scope of numismatic educational stories to include U.S. treasure and hoard coinage. Currently there is no publication catering to this series that we know of and many of our membership enjoy collection representative coins from both buried and shipwreck treasure. The discovery and sale of the Saddle Ridge Hoard coins gives us an opportunity to share this unique story with you.

In April Heritage sold over 60 Pioneer gold coins from the Riverboat collection. Many of these coins have been off the market for over a decade and represent some of the finest known as well as rarest of all pioneer gold varieties. Pacific Co., Baldwin & Co., Schultz & Co., Oregon Exchange Co. and other seldom offered companies as well as extremely rare issues were sold and some brought record prices. The sale is related by Paul Gilkes, writing for Coin World.

Erstwhile contributor Robert Chandler continues to scour primary sources to send us new evidence or early use of fractional gold in San Francisco.

Fractional gold enthusiasts are also treated to the intriguing and enigmatic story of F.H. Noble & Co. by expert Mike Locke. His extensively researched article delves into a new coining mystery entitled, "The Coin that Never Was".

As always we have included auction prices realized from Heritage's Riverboat Collection. Any member wishing to help assemble this information from other sales for inclusion in upcoming editions are encouraged to contact us.

This year's annual SPPN meeting, as always, is at 11AM on Saturday at the Rosemont Convention Center. Guest speakers will be David McCarthy, senior numismatist at Kagin's and myself on The Saddle Ridge Hoard Treasure. David and I have been blessed with the opportunity to handle perhaps the greatest buried treasure find in history and are looking forward to sharing this wonderful adventure with you. See you there!

Don

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July 2014

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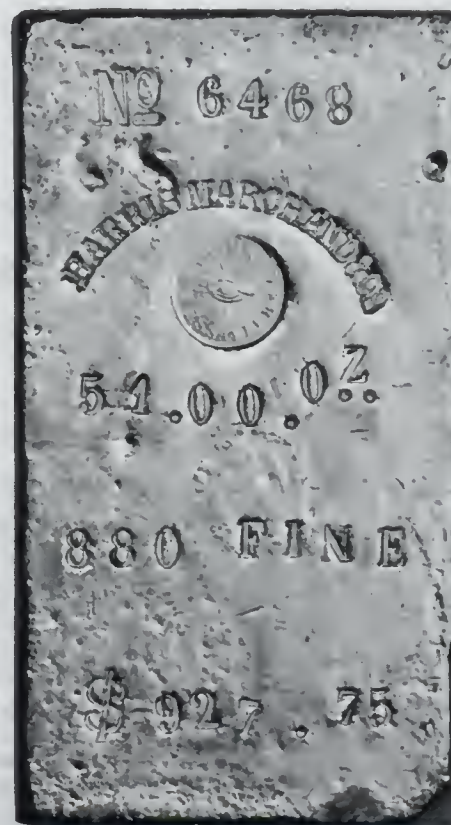
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This Harris, Marchand & Co. gold ingot, No. 6468, 51.00 Ounces, 880 Fine, realized \$305,500.



This undated Christopher Bechtler \$5 gold realized a world record auction price of \$118,675.



This 1830 Templeton Reid \$2.50 gold, from the Dr. Dexter Seymour Collection, realized \$329,000.

Showcase Auctions

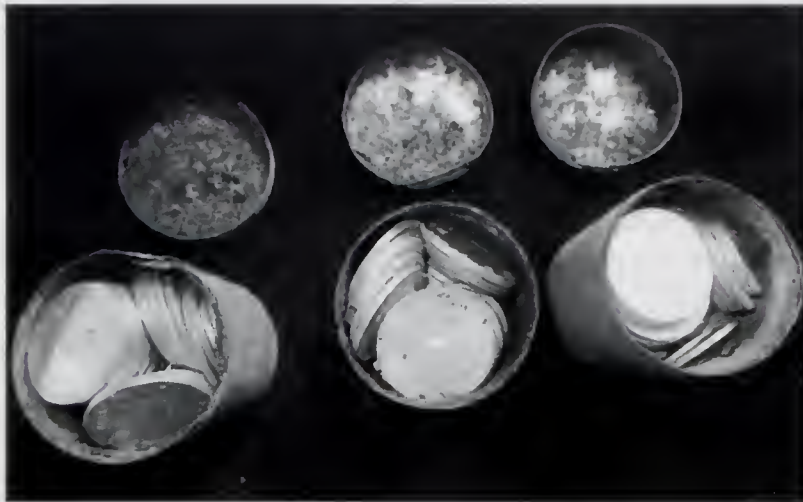
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Gold Rush hits in couple's yard

by Kevin Fagen of SF Chronicle



The coins were found in these cans in a Gold Country yard – eight vessels containing 1,427 coins with a face value of \$27,980

Coins worth \$10 million discovered, headed for auction

Some dream of roaming the Earth to hunt buried treasure. One Sierra Nevada couple didn't have to go that far. They dug it up in their backyard – about \$10 million worth, in 19th century U.S. gold coins stuffed into rusty cans.

It's believed to be the biggest hoard of gold coins ever unearthed in the United States. And it's going on sale soon.

The bonanza emerged last year as the man and woman were walking their dog on their property in the Gold Country and noticed the top of a decaying canister poking out of the ground.

They dug it out with a stick, took it to their house and opened it up. Inside was what looked like a batch of discs covered in dirt from holes rotted through the can.

They weren't just discs.

A little brushing revealed nearly perfectly preserved \$20 gold coins with liberty head designs on the front, dated from the 1890s. They ran back to the same spot,

and when they were done digging, they'd found a total of eight cans containing 1,427 coins – with a face value of \$27,980.

A total of 1,373 were \$20 coins, 50 were \$10 coins and four were \$5 coins. They were dated from 1847 to 1894, and after sprucing up they shone like, well, gold – which fortunately never corrodes. About a third of the coins were in pristine condition, having never been circulated for spending. Most were minted in San Francisco.

“It was a very surreal moment. It was very hard to believe at first,” the man said in an interview taped by the rare-coin dealer he eventually consulted to make sense of the find. “I thought any second an old miner with a mule was going to appear.”

Staying secret

The couple are keeping their identities and location secret for many reasons, the main one being to prevent treasure hunters from ripping up their land with backhoes. But they've allowed coin dealer Don Kagin of Tiburon, who helped evaluate some of the biggest sunken treasure finds in history, to offer the collection up for sale.

It's dubbed the Saddle Ridge Hoard, after the spot on the couple's property where it was found. The collection is expected to sell for at least \$10 million, either as a whole or in pieces, based on the evaluated condition of the coins.



Rusted can of gold coins as found in February 2013.



"You hear all those Wild West stories of buried treasure, and you think they're fantasies - well here, this one really did happen," Kagin said the other day as he and his senior numismatist, David McCarthy, laid out dozens of the coins and cans for inspection at their office. "And what is almost unbelievable about this collection is what pristine condition so many of them are in."

According to "American Coin Treasures and Hoards," the bible of buried treasure finds, the biggest hoard of gold coins dug up before Saddle Ridge was a collection found by construction workers in Jackson, Tenn., in 1985. It had a face value of \$4,500 and sold for \$1 million.

Kagin and McCarthy met with the couple in April, two months after the hoard was dug up and the inevitable attorneys had gotten involved.



The coins were found in these vessels.

"The first thing the family did after finding all the cans was rebury them in a cooler under their woodpile," McCarthy said. "They were terrified and had to think about what to do."

'Mind-blowing' discovery

He said when he first sat with the couple to examine the find, "the family had cut little squares into some foam and put 18 of the coins in the squares in a cigar box. I pulled out the first coin, and it was from 1890. It had dirt on it, but when I looked close, it dawned on me just exactly what it was.

"I almost fell out of my chair. It was mind-blowing. I was literally sitting with the most amazing buried treasure I've ever heard of."

He spent the next several months restoring the coins - a job so consuming that "my fingers bled," McCarthy said. It then took until this month for them all to be appraised and readied for sale.



Numismatist David McCarthy.

About 90 percent of the coins will post on Amazon.com's Collectibles site, probably in May, Kagin said. The rest he will sell privately, "to well-heeled collectors who desire the finest and the rarest."

The oddest of the bunch are an 1866 \$20 coin minted in San Francisco without the words "In God We Trust"

continued on next page



Saddle Ridge Hoard Coins.

on the back - the words were added to those coins, called "Double Eagles," later that year - and an 1849 \$5 coin struck in the short-lived Dahlonega, Ga., mint.

Professional Coin Grading Service of Irvine, one of the world's foremost coin-assessment firms, evaluated the hoard and certified that 13 of the coins are either the finest-preserved known examples of their kind, or tied for that rating.

Enduring mystery

How all that cash came to be underground in the Northern California mountains is a mystery. Was it loot from a stagecoach robbery? Some miser's life savings?

"The family and the attorneys researched who might have put them there, and they came up with nothing," Kagin said. "The nearest we can guess is that whoever left the coins might have been involved in the mining industry." He also reckons the cans were buried at various times.

However or wherever they were found, the collection is going to rock the coin-collecting world, said Donn Pearlman, spokesman for the national Professional Numismatists Guild. Kagin will offer a presale glimpse of some of the coins at the American Numismatic Association's National Money Show, a three-

day event that starts in Atlanta on Thursday.

"It is always amazing when even a single gold coin is found, let alone more than 1,000 of them that date back to the Gold Rush era," Pearlman said. "This will cause a tremendous amount of excitement."

The couple, who are in their 40s and are self-employed, told Kagin and McCarthy they want to donate some of the proceeds to the homeless and hungry in their area. They also plan to keep a few coins as keepsakes.

"Like a lot of people lately, we've had some financial trials," the man told Kagin in the recorded interview. "I feel extreme gratitude that we can keep our beloved property."

The couple didn't sound like they were suddenly going to live large, though. "We love our lives as they are," the woman said.

Pieces of history

Kagin, whose 81-year-old outfit is the nation's oldest family-owned numismatic firm, said he's planning to send buyers a write-up of the collection's place in Gold Country history. He did similar research when consulting on the gold chunks and coins fetched from the record-setting shipwrecks of the steamships *Central America* (\$130 million value, in 1987) and *Republic* (\$60 million value, in 2003).

"This is not just a bunch of coins found in a bunch of cans," Kagin said. "Coins like this are art, and some of the best artifacts we have of characteristics of our society."

"You look at these coins," he said, gazing at a dozen of the "Double Eagles" spread before him, "and you see history. They are the Gold Rush, murders in the mountains, buried treasures, the Wild West, everything of that time."

"And it's all right here before you. You can hold it in your hands. Amazing."

Kevin Fagan is a San Francisco Chronicle staff writer. E-mail: kfagan@sfgchronicle.com

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**ND G\$1 C Bechtler 30G
(K.1) PCGS MS63 CAC**

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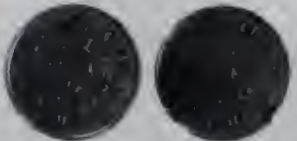
\$58,500.00



**ND \$2½ C Bechtler
Beaded Border
(K.8) PCGS AU58 CAC**

Former Redbook Plate Coin. According to our census, this specimen is the finest strictly original example of this rare and sought-after variety. It is highly lustrous for the assigned grade, with lovely orange-gold highlights and hints of dirt clinging to a few of the letters. A very rare coin with only ten examples listed in the PCGS and NGC population reports.

\$92,500.00



**ND \$5 C Bechtler 140G
Rutherford (K.17) NGC AU58**

A very choice example of this popular type coin with **perfect original color** and ample luster. This variety was issued by the Bechtlers pursuant to the Coinage Act of 1834, which altered the composition of US gold coins.

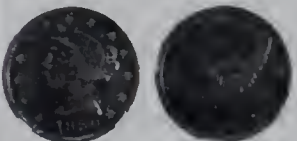
\$19,500.00



**(1849) \$10 Miners
Bank (K.1) NGC AU55**

A gorgeous, original specimen and the **nicest circulated example** of this scarce and popular issue that we have handled. This specimen exhibits virtually full luster and stunning coppery toning with faint hints of magenta and indigo.

\$97,500.00



**1850 \$5 Moffat (K.7a)
NGC AU55**

A stunning coin that is superior in eye appeal to many of the low-end Uncirculated examples that we have encountered. The lovely, original surfaces display incredible luster and color, making this an ideal type coin

\$14,750.00



**1852 \$50 USAOG 887-Thous.
(K.13) NGC AU58**

A lovely, well struck Assay Office slug with attractive color and satiny, lustrous surfaces. We have handled very few examples of this variety in Choice AU and note that fewer than ten examples are known in Mint State – a wonderful coin for an advanced collector of Pioneer Gold

\$89,500.00

Stop by our tables 417-516 at the ANA World's Fair of Money to see these and other Major Pioneer Gold Rarities, as well as a limited selection of coins from the Saddle Ridge Hoard Treasure – the greatest buried treasure find in U.S. history!

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**1852 \$50 USAOG 887-Thous.
(K.13) NGC XF40**

A perfect XF40 that has resided in the same collection since the early 1960s! This example boasts crusty and original surfaces with a complete date and legend. Its corners are nice and square and its centers boast a better than average strike.

\$42,500.00



**1855 \$10 Wass Molitor
ex-SSCA (K.6) PCGS AU50**

Housed in an original SSCA gold-label holder. An attractive and nicely struck example of this scarce emergency issue of 1855. Both Wass Molitor and Kellogg & Co. were called upon to strike coins in 1855 when the San Francisco Mint was shut down during parting acid shortages – a rare and historic coin.

\$28,500.00



**1855 \$50 Wass Molitor (K.9)
PCGS AU50 CAC**

Overall, this is the **nicest circulated example** of this rare and desirable emergency issue that we have handled in the last decade. \$50 slugs were an essential part of commerce during the California Gold Rush, and choice examples are always hard to find, but for some reason, Wass Molitor slugs prove to among the hardest to find without significant problems – many are weakly struck, repaired or dipped. The present specimen is a welcome exception to this rule, showing a full complement of stars, gorgeous color and wonderful luster for the grade.

\$115,000.00



**1849 \$2½ Mormon (K.1)
PCGS AU50 OGH**

An attractively toned and lustrous specimen. This example has a fully defined eye and cap on the reverse, a rarity on this issue due to an improperly hardened reverse die.

\$56,500.00



**1849 \$5 Mormon (K.2)
PCGS AU58**

Quite simply the **single nicest 1849 Mormon \$5** that we have ever seen. This specimen is fully struck (you can see the full thumbnail!), incredibly lustrous and perfectly original, with just the barest touch of wear on the highest points of the design. This is the sort of coin that true aficionados wait decades for – don't miss it.

\$86,500.00



**1850 \$5 Mormon (K.5)
PCGS AU53**

A nicely struck example of this challenging issue, which rarely appears with real luster. This specimen is both lustrous and exquisitely toned in deep orange and magenta, probably due to a relatively high silver content. VERY choice for the grade.

\$44,500.00



**1861 \$20 Clark Gruber
(K.8) NGC VF30**

A moderately worn example of this very rare Colorado \$20. The population of 1861 Clark Gruber \$20s is nearly as small as the legendary Mountain \$20, but this issue brings a fraction of the price – a real sleeper in the Pioneer Gold series

\$46,500.00



Fractionals Pop-Up Everywhere!

by Dr. Robert J. Chandler

In 1998, I published in the Brasher Bulletin, of course, the first letter describing California miners sending fractionals home as souvenirs. Knowing such letters exist, I and others have been adding to our climbing number of references.

Here are two more: One from the ubiquitous eBay and the other from a paper dealer.

The first involves octagonal BG 109, minted by Antoine Louis Nouizillet.

Fractional Reference 1

William T. J. [probably "Thomas Jefferson"] Harris wrote from French Corral, Nevada County, California, on November 16, 1854, to his beloved in Maryland.

Dear Margaret,

Once more I take my pen to write those few lines to let you know that I am well and do hope that these few lines may find you and all the rest of the family is enjoying the same blessing.

I received 2 letters from you and can't amagen [I am leaving the letter in Harris's original English, including spelling and grammar errors.] what pleasure it afforded me. I perused them over and over untill I wore them out. One of them was the 24th of August and the other July 19. I got them both at one time. I got them on Sunday. [Probably October 8, as the PMSS John L. Stephens arrived October 2, with New York news of September 5; Harris needed time to wear out the letters reading them.] I was driving the teams to the river. The teamsters would not go and I had not time to read them that day. It was a hard road to dive. The mountains is higher than eny mountains that you ever saw.

I read the peace that you sent me and wished me to and give my opinion. Well, I can soon give my opinion. First I think it was written by woman that had a bad husband or else she wanted to bee boss.

You are wright about the I spell Navadia. It is Navadia Citty Navadia County.

I have commence working in my claim. It will cost me about 6 hundred dolars to get in there, but whin I get in, I think I can do well and if not, it will be a bad anuf for me. It will brake me and a man is in a bad fix in in this country. I have to pay a hundred dollars for the wright a way through other claims. The company that I am in has to pay the same that I do. There is 4 of us in company. We will get in our ground aganst the first of March and then I think we can make mony. The ground has paid \$10 [per half ounce] per day to the hand and the men worked to every fore advantage. We are cutting the ground 7 feet deeper. We have cut through usolled rock. We hulpt to blast them.

continued

I would like to know what that was that you blocked out in your letter. I could make a little of it out. You said you was not very well pleased. It was something about a gentleman that told something about me. I should like to know what it was and who it was, but I don't care for any of them. They may say what they please about me. I thought when I was so far away that they would let me alone, but they can't. Well, Margaret, while they are talking about me, they are talking about no other person. Well if any person acts mad at me for what other people tell about me, will halp to get in a good yawner again for I am along ways from home, far from my native Country and amongst strangers.

I received a letter from Brasse since I got yours, and one from Harrison in Illinois where I left my trunk and tool Chest. He says that his brother that came to this Country with me is in Sacramento. He has express rent from the City to Georgetown, that is south [east of Sacramento; south from French Corral] from the City. I think that is very poor business. Boarding is 10 dollars per week here.

It is getting late and I must bring my letter to a close. I want you to give my love to all the family. Tell papa and mother what I am doing and that I would like to be with them again. Give my love to Thomas and Joseph Gelig. I have never got a letter from either of them.

I sent you a two bit peace and I want you to keep it in remembrance of me. I have the book marks you gave me and a picture. I have them here. So Nothing more at this time, but ever remains yours most truly. Wright soon.

WILLIAM T.J. HARRIS

Note: The coin was NOT with the letter.

Side: A gold peace under this seal.

Harris's beloved was Margaret Sheets, about his age and born in 1825. Her father, William Sheets (1799-1892), worked a nearby farm and kept a tavern at Frostburg, Allegany County, Maryland, west of the Cumberland Gap on the National Road [Route 40]. With the decline of business in the spring of 1855, Sheets moved his wife Sarah Ann, Margaret, and her four brothers to Iowa. The Iowa census in spring, 1856, found the family there.

It seems, as the folk song says, "Dowwwwnnnn in French Gulch, all covered with gold, Harris lost his true lover, by gettin' too old." So many miners paid out expenses at the time for hopes of riches later. When gold did not appear, they still had their labor, so they tried another spot. They routinely promised sweethearts and family that they would be home as soon as they became rich, but then never did.

Harris also endured rumors about his character, spread by "scoundrels" who knew he could not defend himself from the far side of the continent. Margaret, though, saved his letters. However, she does not appear in the 1860 census under "Sheets," so evidently a lover at hand was worth more than a rich, but absent, one in California.

continued on next page

If not an older coin, this was an octagonal Frontier, Deviercy & Co. quarter, BG 701-705.

In 1849, 23-year-old Josiah E. Brown, the eldest son of William C. Brown, a nautical man, and his wife Eliza departed for California. He appeared in the 1850 California census on the Middle Fork of the American River in El Dorado County. Josiah left behind siblings Sarah, Robert, Charlotte, Marry, John, and Adeline. While he toiled for gold, he learned that another sister, Emma, had been born in June, 1850, and later that his mother was a widow.

On October 30, 1859, his mother sent a letter to Josiah via the Baltic, which departed New York on November 5, and the Sonora, which arrived in San Francisco on November 27. Within three days Eliza Brown's letter arrived at Greenwood, El Dorado County, just off the main road to Auburn.

However, Josiah had departed, as the census taker in Greenwood affirmed in 1860, for Phelps Hill, by Alpha, Nevada County. A 3-cent collect stamp paid for the forwarding, and in his mother's writing (only one millimeter high on the backside) Brown read, "You forgot to send Emmy that gold quarter you spoke of." Hopefully, Josiah did not disappoint the sister he had never seen.

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The Coin That Never Was

by Mike Locke



*BG-799X, produced by
F.H. Noble & Co.*

In “California Pioneer Fractional Gold” second edition, Bob Leonard traced the origin of three die varieties of California Small Denomination Gold coins to F.H. Noble & Co., a manufacturing jeweler based in Chicago¹. Leonard’s conclusion was based on research performed by Bob Lande and Ken Glickman that revealed that a Secret Service agent visited the company in 1881 and found that F.H. Noble & Co. was making 1880 dated tokens in \$1/4 and \$1/2 size, both round and octagonal. Eventually the Secret Service determined that F.H. Noble & Co. was making a denominated coin and seized the dies associated with that coin in 1883. Today that coin is presumed to be Breen-Gillio 799W, 799X or 799Y.

Since the publication of Leonard’s research several California Gold token issues have been traced to the manufacturer of BG799W, X and Y. These include the popular “pictorial” token series as well as the “Arms of California” tokens that have no bear and the “corn wreath” tokens. All of these are presumed to have been made by F.H. Noble & Co. of Chicago.



*Examples of some of the token varieties made by F.H.
Noble & Co.*



¹ “California Pioneer Fractional Gold” by Walter Breen and Ronald Gillio, second edition. ISBN 0-943161-90-8 page 112.

The well known gold $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ 1904 Louisiana Purchase Exposition tokens and the gold $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ “grape vine” 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition tokens also appear to have been made by F.H. Noble & Co. of Chicago. Besides the rare 1903-1904 muling of one die from above and one die from below, Farran Zerbe stated that the tokens were made in Chicago².

design that is not associated with any known variety. This is not surprising, as a closer examination of this reverse die reveals that it was never finished and never used.



F.H. Noble & Co. dies discovered in 2013 and original token.

Examples of some of the gold exposition token varieties made by F.H. Noble & Co..

In 2013 a Chicago area antique dealer examined a newly purchased 1950s vintage balance scale and discovered a pair of rectangular dies inside a drawer in the base of the unit. One die has the 1880 dated Indian head from a token associated with F.H. Noble & Co. The second die has a round $\$1/4$ denominated

It would appear that F.H. Noble & Co. had intended to make a round gold \$1/4 coin, but abandoned the effort. A reasonable assumption is that the incomplete die was abandoned after the visit from the Secret Service.

The unfinished die also provides some insight into F.H. Noble & Co.'s die production process. The design was punched and/or engraved into a slightly convex surface. After the design was completed, a lathe was used to cut away the metal around the design as evidenced by the lathe lines on the shoulder of the finished die. This process would have provided support for the rim of the die while the denticulation was punched in while also providing a sharp cut-off of the denticulation at the rim.

F.H. Noble

Franklin Herbert Noble was the third child of Franklin Noble of New Hampshire and Tamson (Small/Smalls/Smalley) Noble of Massachusetts. According to his obituary, F. H. Noble was born in 1853 in Providence Rhode Island³; other records give a birth year of 1854⁴. F.H. Noble's sister Emma was born in 1851. The eldest sibling died as an infant. Franklin Noble Sr. died in 1854, leaving Tamson and the children in a difficult situation⁵. Emma Noble worked as a Fancy Goods Clerk in 1870, married Eben A. Delano in 1874 and moved to Chicago.



F.H. Noble gained employment as a jeweler's apprentice in Providence as a teenager⁶. It is noteworthy that Providence Rhode Island is an area that has a substantial jewelry manufacturing base and that some California Small Denomination Gold pieces may have originated there. Noble moved to Chicago in 1876 to work as a watchmaker and possibly to be closer to his sister and mother⁷. He started his own business in 1878 on West Madison Street, and married Francelia Johnson in 1879. According to Noble family traditions, Francelia's mother was a close personal friend of first lady Mary Todd Lincoln⁸. Brother-in-law Eben A. Delano was a mechanic and had some sort of business relationship with F.H. Noble in the early years, possibly making the tooling needed for the jewelry manufacturing business.

F.H. Noble died on March 7, 1934 of a heart attack and left an estate of \$351,361.19. At the time of his death he was residing at the Mission Inn in Riverside, California⁹ where he had spent his winters for at least

40 years. He was survived by his daughter, Lillian Gertrude Keene (affectionately known as Gaga to her grandchildren).



*Franklin Herbert Noble Jr.
and Francelia Noble*

3 Chicago Tribunc, March 9, 1934

4 March 20, 1854 from Rhode Island/Pawtucket, MA Birth Filings: 1800-1855. Rhode Island state archives

5 1870 Census of the USA. Tamson was "keeping house".

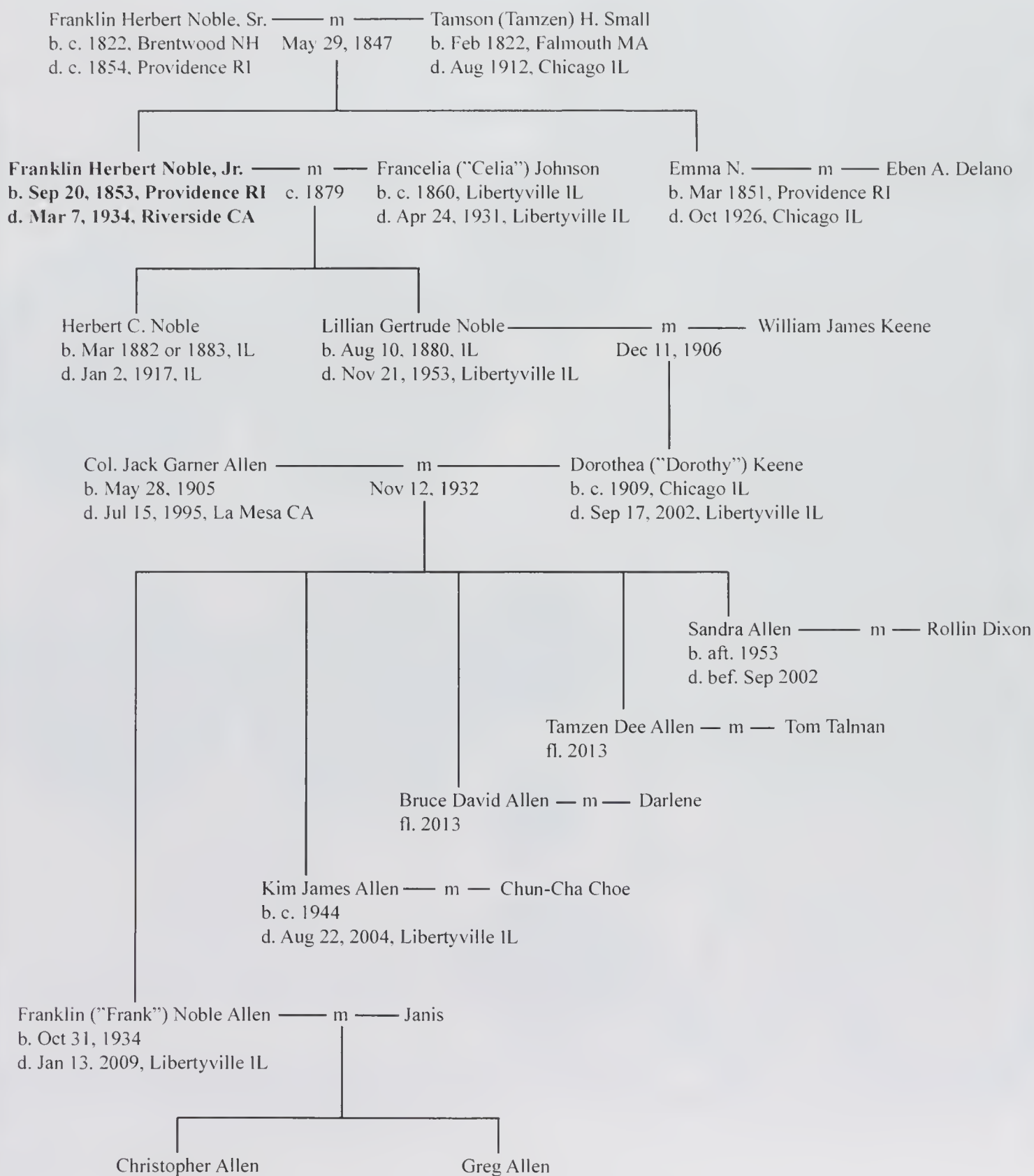
6 Verbal communication with Tamzen Talman. Also 1870 Census shows F.H. Noble as a Jeweler.

7 1880 Census: Emma, Eben, son Harry, Tamson, Franklin, and Francelia all living together in Chicago. Later USA census, widows Tamson and Emma lived together in Chicago. Some records state that F.H. Noble moved to Chicago in 1872.

8 Email communication with Tamzen Talman. Mary Lincoln gave her a needlepoint chair.

9 Mission Inn is a luxury resort that is still in business and popular with successful businessmen.

Genealogy of Franklin Herbert Noble Jr., Jeweler



Lillian Keene continued the Noble family control of the company as well as the success of the business and left an estate of \$840,763 at the time of her death.

Frank Noble Allen lived at the estate that F. H. Noble bought at the intersection of Milwaukee Avenue and Condell Drive in Libertyville, Illinois until 2002¹⁰. He also was President of F.H. Noble & Co. until it was sold some time around 2003. The business was still largely controlled by the family with mother Dorothy Keene Allen and brother Kim Allen also figuring prominently in the operation.

There is mention that there are other companies founded by the family that bear the Noble name, but no such companies have been identified to date. However, the advertisements below hint at the existence of one such company. F.H. Noble was a director of the First National Bank of Englewood.

Besides the size of the family estate, other evidence that F. H. Noble found his businesses profitable is witnessed by the F.H. Noble wing of the Condell Hospital in Libertyville. F.H. and Francelia Noble's contributions to the founding of the Hospital are still acknowledged on displays at the Hospital.

F.H. Noble & Co.


F.H. Noble & Co. was listed in an 1894 financial statement as being established in 1880. F.H. Noble & Co. was incorporated December 7, 1891 by F.H. Noble, R.E. Kehl, and A.E. Goodrich with \$100,000 capital stock and stated business of jewelry manufacturing. The company originally advertised charms, jewelry findings and watches. The 1894 financial statement shows sales increasing from about \$15,000 in 1880 to about \$35,000 in 1893 per year with about 60 employees, indicating that it was a substantial operation.



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and Celluloid**

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Circa 1901 advertisements for F.H. Noble & Co.

¹⁰ Chicago Tribune, Jan 16, 2009

A 1921 Electrical manufacturers listing notes “Noble & Co., F.H. –59th & Wallace Sts., Chicago, Ill. Manufacturer of solder and welding wire. Business established in 1878. President and treasurer, F.H. Noble; vice-president R.E. Kehl; secretary and general manager, H.C. Van Pelt.”

F.H. Noble & Co. made medals for the 1893 Columbus World’s Fair but no F.H. Noble & Co. signed medals for that event have been identified. Hibler and Kappen So-Called Dollar numbers 258 and 259 for the 1894 Mid-Winter Fair in San Francisco are signed by Noble.

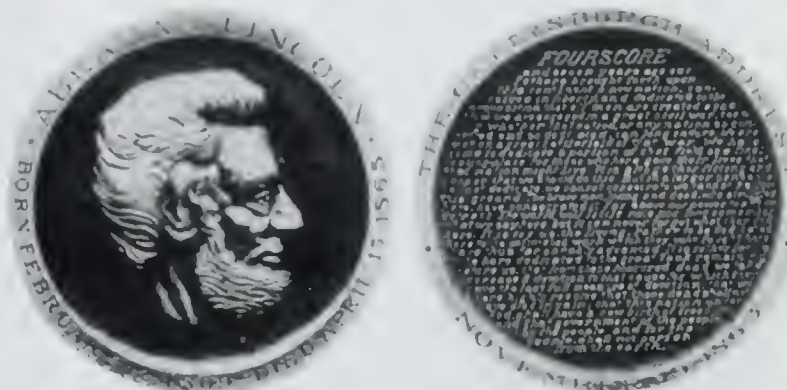


Pictures courtesy of Jeff Shevlin

F.H. Noble provided a medal with the edge inscription “St. Francis, Patron Saint of the Birds, Protect the Men Who Fly.” to the St. Francis chapel at the Mission Inn in Riverside¹¹.

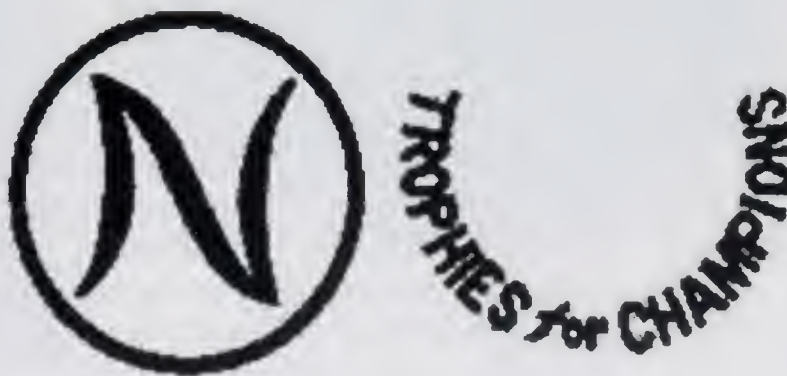
F.H. Noble & Co. produced a Washington birth bicentennial store card. Reference “Medallic Portraits of Washington” 2nd edition, Baker numbers 704, 704A, 704B, 704C, and 762.

F.H. Noble & Co. produced a Lincoln medal for distribution at the 1933 Century of Progress Fair¹². F.H. Noble & Co also provided a display of gold tokens for the Century of Progress Fair.



As a medal and jewelry finding manufacturer F.H. Noble & Co. used a stylized N placed inside a circle as a trademark. It had been in use since at least 1889, was registered in 1947 and abandoned in 1993. Trademarked F.H. Noble & Co. medals are mostly rare and highly valued today. It is known that F.H. Noble & Co made chauffeur badges for Idaho in 1920 although an example cannot be located at this time. Military awards such as sterling pilot’s wings with the circle-N trademark are known and highly valued.

In 1947 F.H. Noble & Co. submitted a trademark consisting of the words TROPHIES for CHAMPIONS” in a U shaped curve. During this time period F.H. Noble & Co. became well known as a manufacturer of trophies. This trademark had been in use since 1936. The trademark expired in 1993. Noble Gold is a F.H. Noble & Co. process for plating gold onto trophies¹³.



¹¹ Riverside Daily Press. March. 1933

¹² “The Numismatist” July 1933. page 440

¹³ Verbal communication with Tamzen Talman.

F.H. Noble & Co. received numerous design patents over its existence, many of which were issued to various family members. In the 1920s to 1950s the patents are mostly for jewelry display boxes although a few are for jewelry findings. A 1971 patent covers a trophy design with interchangeable parts. F.H. Noble & Co. trophy parts can be found for sale online readily¹⁴. General Classics of Chicago pioneered the concept of interchangeable trophy parts in the 1960s and started a price war. F.H. Noble & Co apparently attempted to compete but the low cost of trophies made from standardized parts made the trophy business unprofitable, so F.H. Noble & Co. closed the facility at West 59th Street and moved to 888 Tower Road, Unit N in Mundelein, Illinois in 1973 where they manufactured alloys. Around 1987 Dorothy Keene Allen had the idea of using the trophy tooling for the manufacture of deluxe cremation urns¹⁵. The 1990s and later the patents are for cremation urns, many of which are issued to Dorothy Keene Allen. The incorporation of the business was abandoned in 2001. The business was sold sometime around 2003 and today is a division of Seljan Company located in Lakemills, Wisconsin.

As a funeral urn manufacturer F.H. Noble and Co. used GLOBAL, CONSTELLATION, CONVERTIBLE, and COSMOS as trademarks.

The company also made bomb fuses during WWII and received a prestigious E award for the quality of its materiel.

Is Franklin Herbert Noble linked to other California Gold tokens?

Around 1964 Charles Kappen interviewed Mr. Davidson, president of the Los Angeles Rubber Stamp Company and William A Gross of the American-Pacific Stamp Company. American-Pacific Stamp Company struck California Gold tokens at least as late as the 1970s. American-Pacific Stamp Company may also have struck the gold tokens that were distributed by Joseph Nathan in the 1906-1924 time frame, since they were in possession of one of the dies that were used to make those tokens.

¹⁴ Ebay search, November 2013

¹⁵ "New Life in Death" by Steve Shay, March 13, 1994, Chicago Tribune

According to the recollections of Mr. Davidson and Mr. Gross, Francis (Frank) Chipron founded Chipron Rubber Stamp Company of 126 S Spring St. (Los Angeles) in 1892¹⁶. The company was known as Noble and Chipron at least from 1893 through 1901¹⁷. This company had various relationships to American-Pacific Stamp Company, but was later sold to Los Angeles Rubber Stamp in 1942. Chipron Rubber Stamp Company advertised rubber stamps, brass signs, stamps and seals. Chipron hallmarked sheriff badges are known today.

Francis Chipron was born in Illinois in 1871 and died July 11, 1965 in Los Angeles.

Chipron Stamp company was incorporated in November 1904 with directors F.D. Chipron, Albert K. Smith, A.J. Prosser, Alice B Smith and Minnie Chipron and Capital stock of \$25,000.

Did Franklin Herbert Noble know Francis Chipron before Francis moved to Los Angeles? Was Franklin Herbert Noble in Riverside in order to revive his interest in the Chipron? Perhaps William Noble of the Pacific Cycle Co, who advertised for Noble and Chipron in 1893 is the Noble of Noble and Chipron? Who were the quartet members listed as Noble and Chipron in the Los Angeles area during this time period? There is insufficient information to make a conclusion at this time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I cannot overemphasize the enormous help that I received from Dan Owens and Bob Leonard on this project.

I am also indebted to Tamzen (Tammy) Talman for numerous details of the Noble family history.

I am appreciative of my wife Karen who provided assistance with the image processing and exhibited a lot of patience with my obsessive information gathering.

¹⁶ "Money Talks" published by CSNA, 1970 pages 64-68

¹⁷ Various Los Angeles City directories, 1890-1912



Enlarged for detail
F.H. Noble & Co. dies discovered in 2013 and original token.

Pioneer gold coins are old friends to dealer

Buyer finds familiar pieces in Riverboat Collection

by Paul Gilkes COIN WORLD STAFF



Coin Images Courtesy of HeritageAuctions.com

The PCGS AU-68 1849 Pacific Company pioneer gold \$5 coin sold for \$763,760 in Heritage Auctions' April 24 Platinum Night session. It is the finest of four examples known

The April 24 sale by Heritage Auctions of the Riverboat Collection of pioneer gold coins was like old-home week for California numismatist Donald H. Kagin.

The collection sold during Heritage's Platinum Night session conducted in conjunction with the Central States Numismatic Society's 75th Anniversary Convention in Schaumburg, Ill. Kagin, a pioneer gold specialist, has owned or handled several of the coins he re-acquired as many as four times each in his 40-year career.

Kagin is owner of Kagin's in Tiburon, Calif. He is also author of the 1981 reference *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States* and is planning on publishing a second edition of the tome, for release in 2015, incorporating color images of the coins from the Riverboat Collection.

The collection, comprising 62 pioneer gold coins and one gold pattern, brought total prices realized of \$10,489,762. All were sold without reserves, and the prices realized include the 17.5 percent buyer's fee added to the final closing hammer price of each lot won. Massachusetts dealer Stuart Levine assisted the unidentified consignor of the Riverboat Collection

in assembling the collection over some 25 years.

Levine said the cataloging by Heritage includes extensive pedigree information that will aid pioneer gold enthusiasts and researchers in the future.

Heritage senior cataloger Mark Borckardt notes that 33 of the 63 lots offered established new auction records. Two of the coins for which new auction records were established have not been seen at auction since March 1, 1980, when they were sold by Bowers & Ruddy as part of the esteemed Garrett Collection.

Although some of the pioneer gold coins have not been offered at auction in decades, they may have traded hands one or more times in private transactions since their previous offering.

According to the firm's April 30 press release, its April 24 Platinum Night brought more than \$30 million and in total, the U.S. coin auctions at CSNS realized more than \$46.7 million.

Fewer than a dozen are known of the 1849 pioneer gold \$10 Graded AU-58 by Numismatic Guaranty Corp., the coin realized \$705,000



Kagin's highlight purchases

Kagin's acquisitions account for nearly half of the total dollar value realized from the Riverboat Collection. Some of the coins he acquired were purchased directly for placement in clients' collections, while

others were obtained for inventory. "I called this the 'Goldilocks' sale," Kagin said. "Prices weren't too high. They weren't too low. They were just right"

Kagin added, "We have a dozen very happy clients."

The top four coins Kagin acquired from the Riverboat Collection, based on rarity, condition, price and overall appeal, according to Kagin, are:

>1849 Pacific Company gold \$5 coin, cataloged in the 1981 book as Kagin 1, Professional Coin Grading Service About Uncirculated 58, \$763,750. The coin last sold at auction March 1, 1980, by Bowers & Ruddy for \$180,000, when it was offered uncertified, with a grade identified by the auction firm as Very Fine 30. David J. McCarthy, senior numismatist and researcher at Kagin's said April 28 the Pacific \$5 piece should have easily been a \$1 million coin.

>1849 Mormon gold \$10 coin, Kagin 3, Numismatic Guaranty Corp. AU-58, \$705,000. Last sold at auction Jan 1, 1984, by Stack's for \$132,000, when it was offered uncertified as AU-55.

>1851 Baldwin & Co. gold \$20 coin, Kagin 5, PCGS Extremely Fine 45, \$646,250. Last sold at auction for \$110,000 March 1, 1980, by Bowers & Ruddy from the Garrett Collection, where it was uncertified and described as Very Fine 30.



Only four examples have been traced for the 1861 Baldwin & Co. pioneer gold \$20 coin. The finest known example, shown, graded PCGS Extremely Fine 46, brought \$646,250 at auction April 24. It was once part of the themed Garrett collection.

>1855 Wass, Molitor & Co., Large Head gold \$20 coin, unlisted in the 1981 Kagin reference, NGC AU-53, \$558,125. Last sold at auction by Stack's Jan. 1, 1984, for \$40,700, uncertified but described as grading VF-20.

Believed to be a unique variety and unlisted in Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States by Donald Kagin, this NGC AU-53 1865 Wass, Molitor & Co., Large Head gold \$20 piece realized \$558,125.



1849 Pacific Company \$5

The PCGS AU-58 1849 Pacific Company gold \$5 coin, once part of the Garrett Collection, is the finest of just four examples known.

Little is known of the Pacific Company gold \$5 coins, or of their \$1 and \$10 counterparts.

Kagin identifies in his book four companies associated with the California Gold Rush that employed Pacific in their official corporate name.

The most likely candidate for the firm that devised a coinage plan and created dies for this coinage is the Pacific Company formed on Jan. 8, 1849, by Boston merchant John W. Cartwright.

Kagin said April 28, 2014, that he has now owned or handled the PCGS AU-58 1849 Pacific Company \$5 coin four times in his career. The first acquisition was in 1980 when he placed the winning bid at the Garrett Collection sale; he eventually afterward placed the coin in a private collection.

Kagin said he currently did not have a buyer for the coin.

continued on next page

1849 Mormon \$10

Known by fewer than a dozen confirmed extant examples, the NGC AU-58 1849 Mormon \$10 coin is the finest known among those examples.

The latter-Day Saints, commonly known as the Mormons, established the Deseret Assay Office in what is now known as Salt Lake City, Utah. Gold coins were struck from gold dust retrieved from the California gold fields.

Although dated 1849, the Mormon gold \$10 coins, with a total mintage of 46 coins, were actually struck in 1848.

Kagin writes in his book that 25 of the Mormon gold \$10 coins were struck on Dec. 12, 1848. Mormon leader Brigham Young received 20 of the first strikes, with the other five going to English-born metal worker John Mobum Kay, who contributed to the designs of the coins and executed their actual production.

Another 21 \$10 coins were struck on Dec. 19, 1848, according to Kagin.

Noted by Kagin as the first pioneer gold coins struck from California gold, a Mormon \$10 piece is key to a set of pioneer gold. Examples appear for sale only once every decade, according to Kagin, who has handled or owned this particular coin four times.

The coin was purchased on behalf of a client.

1851 Baldwin & Co. \$20

Only four examples of the 1851 Baldwin gold \$20 coin have been confirmed extant, with the coin Kagin acquired from the Riverboat Collection being one of two in private hands. This piece was once part of the Garrett Collection.

The 1851 Baldwin & Co. \$20 piece was struck by a jewelry and watchmaking firm owned by George C. Baldwin and Thomas S. Holman in San Francisco.

The business partners purchased F.D. Kohler and Co.'s coining operation on March 15, 1850, and struck gold \$5, \$10, and \$20 coins until April 1851. Albert Kuner is credited with engraving the coinage dies.

The first coin appeared at public auction in April 1924 in Henry Chapman's sale of the Arthur Nygren Collection.

While Kagin says he has previously owned or handled two other Baldwin \$20 coins a combined three times, his ownership of the example from the Riverboat Collection is the first time for this particular piece.

Kagin placed the Riverboat Collection's 1851 Baldwin gold \$20 coin with a new owner.

1855 Wass, Molitor & Co., Large Head \$20

Recent research determined that the 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co., Large Head \$20, one of four examples known, reflects a new die marriage unlisted in Kagin's 1981 reference.

In the 1981 book, all Large Head coins are identified as Kagin 8, while the more common Small Head coins are identified as Kagin 7. The example Kagin acquired from the Riverboat Collection has the Large Head Obverse of Kagin 8, but the reverse of a Kagin 7 Small Head.

Wass, Molitor & Co. was founded in San Francisco in 1851 by two exiled Hungarian patriots, Count Samuel C. Wass and Agoston P. Molitor.

Kagin has handled an example before, but not the one from the Riverboat Collection until this purchase.

For more information on Heritage's Central States auction, visit www.ha.com; write the firm at 3500 Maple Ave., 17th Floor, Dallas, TX 75218-3941; or telephone Heritage at 800-872-6467.

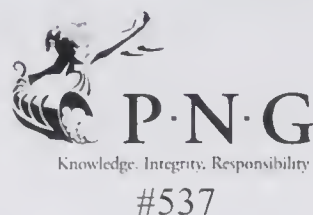
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1849

2 1/2 \$ 5 \$ 10 \$ 20 \$

★ ★ ★ ★

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EMBLEM OF PRIESTHOOD - THREE-POINTED PRYGIAN CROWN
ALL-SEEING EYE OF JEHOVAH
MOTTO - "HOLINESS TO THE LORD"

1850 5 \$ ONLY - 9 STARS ADDED AROUND EMBLEM

1860 5 \$ - CROUCHED LION WITH WATER IN FOREGROUND
MOTTO IN DESERET ALHABET (PHONETIC WRITING), DATE

DESIGN AND MINTING OF COINS WAS DONE
UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG

★ ★ ★ ★

1850 1860

5 \$ 5 \$

1849 & 1850 COINS ARE FROM CALIFORNIA GOLD OUST
AND WERE STRUCK AT THE DESERET MINT ON SOUTH TEMPLE AVENUE

1860 COINS WERE STRUCK AT THE J. M. BARLOW JEWELRY STORE
FROM COLORADO GOLD, INCLUDING PIKES PEAK GOLD

James Marshall Signature Cards

by E.J. Vallier

If luck were a critical factor in the discovery of gold that initiated the California Gold Rush, probably the unluckiest man of that period was no other than the original discoverer himself, James Wilson Marshall (1810 - 1885). His life story is well documented on the internet and in books about him. A \$200 per month pension awarded by the California state legislature in 1872 was cut in half by 1874 and eliminated entirely by 1876. During his last years Marshall was forced to live by handyman jobs, handouts, and the sale of his autograph on special cards for 50 cents each.

I viewed my first Marshall signature card in the Henry Clifford Collection at the San Francisco Mint. In addition to his Pioneer Gold collection, Henry Clifford possessed one of the finest collections of signature cards as well as California postal history, letter sheets, and gold rush ephemera. Recently, I was able to review a small holding of the collection's Marshall signature cards that had become available. The cards measured two-and-three-quarter inches by five-and-a-half inches. The paper quality and printing on the cards were of the period. Although in varying condition and grades,

the signatures were remarkably similar. I had thought there might be some irregularity due to James Marshall's alcoholism in later life.

Further research is required to determine when the cards were first issued. I have recently talked to several dealers who have handled signature cards over the last thirty or forty years to try to ascertain the population extant. My guess is that no more than fifty exist in private collections and museums. A small holding was reported missing in a museum theft many years ago. However, over the years they have shown up from time to time at auctions and eBay sales. To me the James Marshall signature cards are just as significant as the Vigilante material and Emperor Norton notes for inclusion in an advanced Pioneer Gold collection.

Suggested for further reading: James Marshall, a biography, by Theresa Gay; Sutter's Fort, Gateway to the Goldfields, by Oscar Lewis; The California Gold Discovery, by Rodman Paul; and The Gold Discovery Journal, by Azariah Smith.



Auction Highlights

Heritage Auction Highlights

The Riverboat Collection AUCTION 1204 • April 23-17, 2014

1830 Templeton Reid Quarter Eagle AU50 PCGS. K-1, R.6.	\$223,250
(1837-42) C. Bechtler Dollar, N Reversed AU55 NGC. K-4	\$8,225
(1837-42) C. Bechtler Quarter Eagle. 67G. 21C. MS62 PCGS. K-10, R.5	\$35,250
(1837-42) C. Bechtler Quarter Eagle. 70G. 20C. AU58 NGC. K-13, R.6	\$22,325
(1831-34) C. Bechtler Five Dollar. 150G. 20C. AU55 PCGS. K-15, R.7.	\$82,250
1834 C. Bechtler Five Dollar, Plain Edge. 20 Close to CARARTS, RUTHERF: AU50 PCGS. K-18, R.7	\$19,975.00
(1837-42) C. Bechtler Five Dollar. 134G. With Star AU55 PCGS. K-20, R.4	\$16,450.00
(1834-37) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, RUTHERF: MS61 PCGS. K-23, High R.6.	\$32,900
(1842-52) A. Bechtler Dollar. 27G. 21C., Plain Edge MS63 PCGS. K-24, R.3. CAROLINA GOLD	\$14,100.00
(1842-52) A. Bechtler Dollar. 27G. 21C., Plain Edge MS63 PCGS. K-24, R.3. CAROLINA GOLD	\$9,987
(1842-52) A. Bechtler Dollar. 27G. 21C., Reeded Edge MS60. K-25, High R.7. CAROLINA GOLD	\$21,150
(1842-18) A. Bechtler Five Dollar. 134G. 21C. AU53 PCGS. K-27, Low R.5. CAROLINA GOLD	\$15,275.00
(1837-42) A. Bechtler Five Dollar. 128G. 22C. AU50 PCGS. K-28, R.6. CAROLINA GOLD	\$16,450
1849 Norris, Gregg, & Norris Five Dollar, Plain Edge MS61 NGC. K-2, R.5.	\$28,200
1849 Norris, Gregg, & Norris Five Dollar, Reeded Edge AU58 NGC. K-3, R.6.	\$28,200
1849 Norris, Gregg, & Norris Five Dollar, Reeded Edge MS62 PCGS. K-4, R.4.	\$64,625
1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 887 Thous. AU58 PCGS. K-7, R.4.	\$99,875
1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 887. MS63 NGC. K-6, R.4.	\$223,250
1852 Moffat & Co. Ten Dollar Close Date AU50 PCGS. K-8, R.6.	\$64,625
1852 Moffat & Co. Close Date Ten Dollar MS60 NGC. K-8, R.6.	\$70,500
1852 Moffat & Co. Wide Date Ten Dollar MS61 NGC. K-9, R.6.	\$76,375
1852 Humbert Ten Dollar MS61 PCGS. K-10a, R.4.	\$29,375
1852/1 Humbert Twenty Dollar MS64 NGC. K-9, R.6	\$211,500
1852/1 Humbert Twenty Dollar MS61 PCGS. K-9, R.6.	\$141,000
1852 Assay Office Fifty Dollar, 900 Thous. MS62 NGC. K-14, High R.5.	\$199,750
1852 Assay Office Fifty Dollar, 900 Thous. MS63 PCGS. K-14, High R.5.	\$200,925
1852 Assay Office Ten Dollar MS62 PCGS. K-12a, R.4.	\$30,550

1853 Assay Office Ten Dollar, 900 Thous. AU53 PCGS. K-16, R.6.	\$22,325
1853 Assay Office Ten Dollar, 900 Thous. MS63 PCGS. K-16, R.6.	\$64,625
1853 Assay Office Twenty Dollar. 884 Thous. MS63 NGC. K-17, Low R.7.	\$176,250
1853 Moffat & Co. Twenty Dollar MS62 NGC. K-19, High R.5.	\$82,250
1849 Pacific Company Gold Dollar MS61 NGC.	\$305,500
1849 Pacific Company Five Dollar AU58 PCGS. K-1, High R.7.	\$763,750
1850 Dubosq & Co. Ten Dollar MS60 NGC. K-2, R.7.	\$329,000
1850 Baldwin Five Dollar MS61 PCGS. K-2, R.5+	\$82,250
1850 Baldwin Ten Dollar MS61 PCGS. K-3, R.6.	\$381,875
1851 Baldwin Ten Dollar MS61 PCGS. K-4, High R.6.	\$235,000
1851 Baldwin Twenty Dollar XF45 PCGS. K-5, High R.7.	\$646,250
1851 Shultz & Co. Five Dollar MS62 NGC. K-1, R.7.	\$340,750
1851 Shultz & Co. Five Dollar AU53 NGC. K-1, R.7.	\$152,750
1852 Wass Molitor Five Dollar, Small Head MS60 PCGS. K-1, R.7.	\$82,250
1852 Wass, Molitor Ten Dollar, Large Head, AU58 NGC. K-4, R.5.	\$16,450
1852 Wass Molitor Ten Dollar, Small Head XF40 NGC. K-3, R.6.	\$16,450
1855 Wass Molitor Ten Dollar AU55 NGC. K-6, High R.5.	\$23,500
1855 Wass Molitor Twent Dollar, Large Head AU53 NGC. Variety Unlisted in Kagin, believed unique.	\$558,125
1855 Wass Molitor Fifty Dollar MS63 NGC. K-9, R.5.	\$411,250.00
1854 Kellogg & Co. Twenty Dollar MS62 PCGS. K-2, R.4.	\$70,500
1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty Dollar PR64 Cameo PCGS. K-4, R.7.	\$763,750
1849 Oregon Exchange Co. Five Dollar MS62 NGC. K-1, R.5.	\$258,500
1849 Oregon Exchange Co. Ten Dollar AU55 PCGS. K-2, High R.6.	\$340,750
1849 Mormon Quarter Eagle AU58 NGC. K-1, High R.5.	\$64,625
1849 Mormon Quarter Eagle MS62 NGC. K-1, High R.5.	\$111,625
1849 Mormon Quarter Eagle MS63 PCGS. K-1, High R.5.	\$235,000
1849 Mormon Five Dollar AU55 PCGS. K-2, R.5.	\$76,375
1849 Mormon Ten Dollar AU58 NGC. K-3, R.7.	\$705,000
1849 Mormon Twenty Dollar MS62 NGC. K-4, R.6.	\$558,125
1850 Mormon Five Dollar MS61 NGC. K-5, High R.5.	\$76,375
1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Five Dollar MS63 PCGS. K-2, R.4.	\$32,900
1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Five Dollar MS64 PCGS. K-2, R.4.	\$35,250
1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar MS63 NGC. K-3, R.5.	\$111,625
1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Twenty Dollar XF45 PCGS. K-4, High R.6.	\$305,500
1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Quarter Eagle MS63 PCGS. K-5a, R.4.	\$30,550
1836 Gold Dollar, Judd-67, Pollock-70, R.5, PR66 PCGS	\$30,550

HERITAGE

PLATINUM NIGHT® AUCTION



Prices Realized from The Riverboat Collection Sold at our Official auction of Central States, April 2014



1830 Templeton Reid
Quarter Eagle
K-1, AU50 PCGS
Realized \$223,250



1849 Mormon
Quarter Eagle
K-1, MS63 PCGS
Realized \$235,000



1849 Pacific Company
Five Dollar
K-1, AU58 PCGS
Realized \$763,750



1849 Oregon Five Dollar
K-1, MS62 NGC
Realized \$258,500



1851 Schultz Five Dollar
K-1, MS62 NGC
Realized \$340,750



1849 Oregon Ten Dollar
K-2, AU55 PCGS
Realized \$340,750



1849 Mormon Ten Dollar
K-3, AU58 NGC
Realized \$705,000



1850 Dubosq Ten Dollar
K-2, MS60 NGC
Realized \$329,000



1850 Baldwin Ten Dollar
K-3, MS61 PCGS
Realized \$381,875



1849 Mormon Twenty Dollar
K-4, MS62 NGC
Realized \$558,125



1855 Wass Molitor Twenty Dollar
Large Head, K-8, AU53 NGC
Realized \$558,125



1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar
Target Reverse, K-6
MS63 NGC
Realized \$223,250



1855 Wass Molitor Fifty Dollar
K-9, MS63 NGC
Realized \$441,250



1852 U.S. Assay Office Fifty Dollar
900 Thous., K-14
MS63 PCGS
Realized \$200,925



1855 Kellogg Fifty Dollar
K-4, Ex: Garrett
PR64 Cameo PCGS
Realized \$763,750

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On Tuesday, May 27th at the Old San Francisco Mint, Kagin's will be auctioning the first coin from the Saddle Ridge Hoard Treasure. The proceeds from an 1874-S \$20 PCGS AU55 struck at the Old Mint during its first year of production will benefit the San Francisco Mint's renovation and the establishment of the San Francisco History Museum and the American Money and Gold Rush Museum.

Immediately after the auction at midnight EDT the balance of the Saddle Ridge Hoard coins will go on sale on **Amazon.com** and **Kagins.com**.

There are 1,427 coins in all, available at fixed prices ranging from \$2,575 to \$1.2 million and totaling over \$11 million. A complete listing is available at Kagins.com. For more information, email us at info@kagins.com

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